

Notre Dame

A Magazine of the University of Notre Dame

JUNE • 1956

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 13, 1956.

Dear Father Hesburgh:

Thank you for your telegram giving me advance notice of the selection of General Gruenther as Laetare Medalist for 1956. So far as I am concerned, Notre Dame could not have chosen a more distinguished and worthy citizen for this tribute. Moreover, I feel, as I am sure General Gruenther does, that there is no other institution from which he could with greater pride receive such an award.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC,
President,
University of Notre Dame,
Notre Dame, Indiana.



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Great Teachers

Capsule Review of Faculty Development Program

Notre Dame initiated the Faculty Development Program in 1953 with a two-fold objective for the immediate future: a) implementing the present faculty with 45 additional outstanding professors, the cost of which would primarily be underwritten by corporations; b) provide the financial means affording members of the present faculty the opportunity of taking advance studies in leading American and European universities.

Now, three years later, the Faculty Development Program has continued to progress with marked success. Generous contributions, from corporations and from individuals, have been utilized to attract twenty permanent and temporary 'distinguished professors' to the Notre Dame faculty. The University is seeking financial assistance for this important program during the current calendar year.

For informational reasons, a question and answer review, in capsule form, is presented for all of NOTRE DAME's readers — alumni and other friends of the University.

Isn't the Notre Dame faculty adequate without the added expense of enlisting 'distinguished professors'?

There have been many outstanding teachers at the University of Notre Dame prior to the Faculty Development Program and the University considers its present academic staff to be highly competent and prepared for the great task entrusted to them. 'Distinguished professors' will help strengthen, even further, Notre Dame's plan to be ranked as one of the world's leading universities.

From what sources, other than corporate gifts, will the revenue be received for this Program?

Unrestricted gifts from alumni and non-alumni are being allocated for Faculty Development in 1956. It is to be assumed that industry will again contribute substantially just as was done during the past year.

How much is needed for faculty development?
Father Hesburgh has estimated that a mini-

mum total of \$450,000 annually is necessary if this Program is to be successful.

To what extent has industry and individual donors realized the importance of the Faculty Development Program at Notre Dame?

During 1955, \$650,713.55 was *invested* by corporations, foundations and individual contributors in the improvement of the University's professorial staff.

Why not pass along this increased expenditure to the parents of students rather than attempting to secure it from corporations, alumni and other friends?

This is considered unwise by administration officials at Notre Dame as well as authorities in various educational organizations who have studied this particular problem. Many deserving students would be unable to attend classes on Our Lady's campus if this additional cost was their responsibility.

Will the Ford Foundation gift of \$2,630,300 be sufficient for defraying complete cost of the Faculty Development Program within the next year or so?

Notre Dame will receive only the invested income from the Ford Foundation gift for the next ten years. Theoretically, if this money is invested at 4%, it would yield about \$105,000 annually for Faculty Development. As stated already by Father Hesburgh, a minimum total of \$450,000 each year is required.

Who are some of the 'distinguished professors' added to Notre Dame's faculty?

Probably the best known is Ivan Mestrovic who is recognized as the world's greatest sculptor of religious subjects. Several others include: Dr. Vladimir Seidel, noted mathematician; Father Philip Hughes, an internationally famed historian; Dr. Joseph A. Becker, research physicist for the Bell Telephone Laboratories; Dr. Antonio de Luna, an authority on natural and international law; Rev. Guillaume de Bertier de Sauvigny, an authority on 19th century French history; and Dr. Robert C. Turner, former presidential economic advisor and one of the nation's outstanding economists.

The University of Notre Dame will gratefully accept financial support from non-alumni friends as well as alumni. Your INVESTMENT in education should be made payable to the University of Notre Dame and mailed to the Notre Dame Foundation, Notre Dame, Indiana. Donors will receive an attractively designed wallet-size acknowledgment gift card.

Building (of) Vocations in . . .

OLD COLLEGE
House of Studies
College Seminary
HOLY CROSS FATHERS

By John Cackley



St. Thomas Aquinas said, "It is better to enter religion, to give it a trial than not to enter at all. . . ."

At the present time, 35 young men are preparing for the priesthood in the new training program inaugurated by the Holy Cross Fathers at Notre Dame's Old College Seminary.

For a building that has been in use since 1843, Old College conceals quite well the march of time. This structure symbolizes the traditions, nostalgia and great sacrifices made by Father Sorin and the seven Brothers when they founded Our Lady's University more than a century ago. It is the *only* original building still remaining and is sometimes referred to as "the cradle" of Notre Dame.

Overlooking St. Mary's Lake, on the campus, Old College at one time in the history of Notre Dame was "the University." Its 16 rooms contained a refectory, classrooms, dormitories, kitchen, laundry, and bedrooms for Father Sorin and the Brothers.

Old College has been given a "face lifting" to serve its new purpose. Two recreation rooms, an office for consultation and a snack bar have been added. Walls that revealed a tendency to sag have been restored. Fresh paint is evident in various parts of the house.

From a casual glance, the campus visitor would not be aware that these men are seminarians. They do not wear cassocks or birettas which come at a later stage of their training for ordination. They attend classes, eat in the University Dining Hall and dress the same as other students.

But there is a difference regardless of appearances. Candidates studying for the priesthood in Old College must adhere to a spiritual and wholesome daily schedule. They arise at 6 a.m. and have morning prayer at 6:25, followed by Mass at 6:45 in the Log Chapel. Chores around the house and breakfast precede classes or studies at 8:30.

Dinner is served at noon and at 1:30 p.m. classes or studies are resumed until 5:30. However, it is during the afternoon period that an hour of active recreation must be taken outdoors. Religious and spiritual reading are held at 5:30 followed by the evening meal. Night prayers, study and recreation consume the remaining hours until time for retiring at 11 p.m. It is a busy schedule which is interspersed, on various occasions, by a monthly retreat,



(Above) Rev. Daniel F. Curtin, C.S.C., Superior of Old College, has frequent conferences with student-seminarians.

(Above right) Student-seminarians study and sleep in Old College—eat in the University dining halls.

Holy Hour, Way of the Cross and conferences with the superior.

Candidates usually spend one scholastic year as a student-seminarian in Old College before they start twelve months of intensive spiritual training at Sacred Heart Novitiate in Jordan, Minn. Afterwards they will return to Notre Dame to complete their university and philosophical studies in the Major seminary. The final stage before ordination is a four-year course in Sacred Theology at Holy Cross College in Washington, D. C.

The religious life of a student-seminarian becomes more intensified as he progresses toward ordination. At the time he becomes a priest, a Holy Cross Father takes three vows: poverty, chastity and obedience. The fourth vow of Foreign Missions is required only of those who voluntarily wish to serve in Pakistan, Chile or any of the countries where the Congregation of Holy Cross has churches or schools.

Seminarians in Old College participate in many of the University's activities and organizations which are available for the entire student body. They

use the sports facilities of the Rockne Memorial and take part in inter-hall athletics. Some join the Liturgy Club and others are members of Catholic Action.

A basic academic requirement for candidates entering Old College is that they be high school graduates. Often the seminarian there is a transplanted junior or senior from the Notre Dame student body who "feels" the call of a vocation.

There is no "ceiling" or age limit for those desiring to enter Old College Seminary. And their backgrounds are diversified and interesting which would be expected in any heterogeneous group whether studying for Holy Orders or merely seeking a college education. One of the candidates, who received a degree in music from Notre Dame in 1931, is a former executive with the Radio Corporation of America. Another hails from South America and is taking a masters in architecture. An ex-high school teacher and veteran of World War II is included among the group. These future priests of Holy Cross who spend their initial



(Left) There are two recreation rooms available for use at certain prescribed hours.

(Below) Candidates for the priesthood attend Daily Mass in the Log Chapel—a replica of the first building erected at Notre Dame in 1842.



year of training here are mindful of the legends and traditions which cloak Notre Dame's oldest building. When Father Sorin used it for an "institution of higher learning" students paid the magnificent sum of \$18 per quarter for tuition, board, laundry and mending. A few years later Old College was known as a bakery. In 1881 it was converted to a residence for lay brothers in charge of the University farm. Teaching Brothers and the Mission Band priests were both quartered there at different times.

These student-seminarians in the space of a few short years will be Holy Cross priests and Old College, the "cradle" of Notre Dame and training center for "Men of God," will again bask in reflected glory on the day of their ordination.

For additional information about the priests or Brothers of Holy Cross, the reader is invited to address:

THE DIRECTOR OF VOCATIONS
HOLY CROSS SEMINARY
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA



THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE



Colleges and universities are no longer academic cloisters scattered throughout the American scene. The Halls of Ivy are no longer the echo-walls from which the principal emerging noises are cheers for teams. The campus fails to reflect the passionate views of eccentric men with new ideas untried in the competitive atmosphere of reality. College education was once a detached, unusual luxury item that primarily bettered the economic status of its beneficiaries. Now, higher education is recognized as a historical and necessary contributor to the maintenance and advancement of our free society.

Today, the college and university is recognized as vital. Its vitality moves from the campus into the home and the store and the factory. It permeates the political and social life of every community.

The college trained graduate is no longer free for the optional pursuit of individual gain. He is identified as a leader, created in substantial part by society through tax-supported or philanthropic educational systems. He

owes to society a leadership derived from his advantages.

Men and minds nurtured in the unique democracy of American higher education have produced the know-how of our science and industry, the persuasiveness of our marketing, the goals of our rising standards of living, the backbone of our moral and political resistance to subversion.

Much of our progress, analysis now agrees, has come from the unique dual system of public and private higher education. In the state-supported colleges and universities, the

broad pattern of educational opportunity for the many has been made to live. In the private institutions the freedom to pursue the research, the experiments, the new trends, whether in education or in its various ramifications, has found an acceleration not possible under the complex controls of tax support. Side by side, we have achieved both rapid and widespread educational growth, reflected in our entire national life.

The University of Notre Dame, like all private institutions, especially the church-related schools, has found the rapidly expanding opportunities of the years since World War II accompanied by a rapidly expanding enrollment and an even more rapidly expanding crisis in its rising costs.

Almost unique among the universities of the United States, our enrollment of 4,800 undergraduate students — limited now at that figure to avoid sacrifices in the quality of its education — comes from some 1,800 preparatory schools in all of the 48 States and 22 foreign countries.

Our alumni, relatively young as a group, with one-half of the 22,000 lay

graduates having been at the University since 1945, are found in areas of local leadership in all of the major cities of this great nation.

As an educator, I am pleased to report that Notre Dame alumni are helping to meet the challenges of a most critical era on all of the levels of American education.

Our writers are contributing a sound moral fiber of principle to their professional competence in literature, journalism, radio and television. Our business men are shaping the course of many businesses on the fundamentals of the rights and dignity of those who own and those who manage as well as those who work.

Our scientists are advancing the frontiers of vital research in both the private areas of progress and in the critical areas of national defense. Our family men are setting examples of strength in the basic unit of our free society when many factors tend to break traditional family ties.

Civic and philanthropic activities are increasingly finding a responsible leadership among these men who have been imbued with the definitions that stem from the fundamentals that our Founding Fathers embodied in the early documents of our political heritage.

These accomplishments by our alumni, throughout the nation and around the world, fill us with the greatest satisfaction that comes to those in education: that the seed has taken root and is growing and bringing forth good fruit.


Devotedly yours in Notre Dame,

John H. O'Connell, S.J.




Football for Fulbright

Former Notre Dame Quarterback Is Taking Advanced Architectural Design in Milan, Italy



Joseph Richard Gasparella was not an average student at the University of Notre Dame. Nor could he be classified as a "typical undergraduate" while attending classes in the College of Engineering. Joe not only earned a degree in architecture, he also used his 6'4"-225 pounds of Italian heritage to hold down a quarterback post on Notre Dame's Fighting Irish football team.



When Fulbright Scholarships were awarded during the current school year, it was not surprising, to those who knew him best, that Joe Gasparella was chosen to take advanced architectural studies in Milan, Italy. It disproves again, as it has so often in the past, that football players are illiterate brutes who have difficulty counting past 18.

Gasparella, prior to leaving for Milan, had already achieved several distinctions which identify him as an individual with unusual characteristics. His athletic career extended beyond the Notre Dame campus and he played professional football for both the Pittsburgh Steelers and Chicago Cardinals. As a practicing architect, some of his designs have included St. Peter's Church in Pittsburgh, various elementary and high schools and a large department store in McKeesport, Pa.

Following an honorable discharge after a two-year stint in Uncle Sam's Army, Gasparella could have qualified as the "newest civilian" with the "leastest" free time. He decided on a pay-for-play job, working for the Steelers during the summer and fall and studying at Notre Dame in the winter and spring. It was a grueling schedule even for a hefty gridder such as Gasparella.

The Steelers used him most frequently as a blocking back, from 1948 until he was traded to the Cardinals in

1950. His tenure with the Cardinals included service in his old familiar post at quarterback. During the off-seasons from professional football, Gasparella finished his junior and senior years of college. Notre Dame awarded him a bachelors degree in Architecture at the summer commencement in 1950.

A Fulbright Scholar isn't selected by drawing names out of someone's spare hat. After a review of the applicant's academic record, at least five examples of his work must be submitted. Also, a theme, written on "why" a scholarship is desired, has to be evaluated by the proper authorities. The application is then screened by various elective boards, the first being the International Institute of Education in New York.

Finally, if he is among the more fortunate, the Department of State notifies the recipient that he has been given a United States educational exchange grant — all because of a farsighted senator from Arkansas named Fulbright.

Lecture courses in City Planning and Architectural Theory are Gasparella's classroom projects at the moment in the Polytechnical University. However, his most important training is actual practice in designing while working in Milan's leading architectural studios. In this way, it is possible to exchange ideas in close collaboration between student and instructor.

Next September he will return to the States and is hopeful of teaching as well as following his chosen profession of registered architect.

There is a promising career shaping up for this Fulbright Scholar who can prove, personally, that it takes more than brawn to be a top-notch footballer and a successful architect.



*... Administers Curriculum for 5,600 Students,
Under Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., Vice-President*

(Above photo)
Rev. Philip S.
Moore, C.S.C.,
Vice-President of
Academic Affairs
(right), and two
of his top aides,
Rev. Paul
Beichner, C.S.C.,
Asst. Vice-Presi-
dent and Dean
of the Graduate
School (left),
and Rev. Robert
J. Lochner,
C.S.C., Assistant
to the Vice-
President.

The casual visitor to Notre Dame's campus will doubtless be aware of a large brick "saucer" which resounds with the echoes of cheering thousands each football season. He will likewise be impressed with the spacious well-manicured campus which is dotted by new, and some not so new, buildings. The Golden Dome, surmounted by Our Lady's statue, is certain to be one of his "take-home" memories.

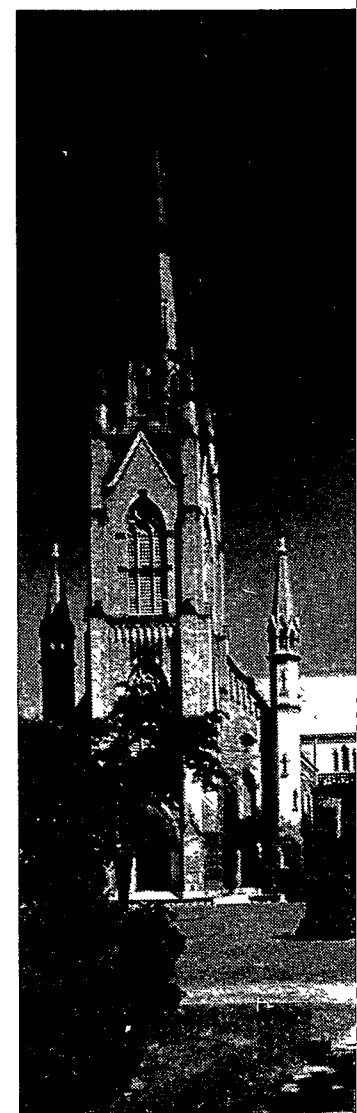
He may be curious about the inner workings—the "main springs"—of this great university but, from a brief stopover, it is unlikely that he will meet the men who provide the direction and ingenuity so necessary in any major institution of higher learning. The Rev. Philip S. Moore, C.S.C., is not a man who the casual visitor would find taking a leisurely stroll on Notre Dame's wide, criss-crossed concrete paths. There is a reason. As Vice President in Charge of Academic Affairs he has a monumental task which involves 5,600 students and 450 members of the faculty. It is a job that doesn't permit much time for strolling. In fact, there are many nights when Father Moore and his assistants "burn" the well-known "midnight oil" getting ready for the opening of school, preparing for a commencement weekend or merely trying to process the infinitesimal details which consistently harass top-level educators.

In 1949 a re-organization of administrative

functions, under vice-presidential authority, was effected by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., then president of the University and now Director of the Notre Dame Foundation. At the present time four Holy Cross priests assist the president, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., in the division of administrative duties as follows: Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., executive vice-president; Rev. Jerome J. Wilson, C.S.C., vice-president in charge of business affairs; Rev. James E. Norton, C.S.C., vice-president in charge of student affairs; and Father Moore, vice-president in charge of academic affairs.

Experience, background and an acumen for getting things done properly have been points of advantage in Father Moore's favor. He was Dean of the Graduate School for eight years; Catholic University of America awarded a masters and a doctorate to him after he graduated from Notre Dame in 1924 with a bachelor of arts degree. Advanced studies were taken in Paris where he received a degree of archivist-paleographer. He is not "boss man" of the professorial staff in theory only—he understands faculty problems and organization from having been a teacher of mediaeval philosophy and history at the University.

During World War II when atomic projects and other high priority scientific studies were being conducted on the Notre Dame campus,





Father Moore (left) holds conference with the deans. Left to right: James W. Culliton, College of Commerce; Rev. Charles E. Sheedy, C.S.C., College of Arts and Letters; Karl E. Schoenherr, College of Engineering; Joseph O'Meara, School of Law; and Lawrence H. Baldinger, College of Science.

Father Moore served as Co-ordinator of Research. He is an author and a member of various national historical and educational societies. A native Hoosier, Notre Dame's academic "veep" was born in Wabash, Indiana—a city which was popularized in one of the all-time musical hits some years ago.

From the time a prospective freshman's application form is submitted until the day he receives a degree, this four year period in his life will largely evolve around the policies and programs of Father Moore's staff.

It is not a one-man department. Two of Father Moore's executive assistants who share a major portion of the "work load" are Rev. Paul E. Beichner, C.S.C., Dean of the Graduate School and Assistant Vice President for Academic Affairs, and Rev. Robert J. Lochner, C.S.C., Assistant to the Vice President.

In directing Graduate School activities, Father Beichner assigns fellowships and grants to students who are eligible for this financial aid. The Summer Session, primarily attended by religious and graduate students, is also under his direction.

Father Lochner supervises the preparing and recording of all student academic averages, has charge of the fall and spring registration procedures and assists Father Moore with the general academic program. Deans of the four undergraduate colleges and the School of Law are vitally involved in the academic progress of this University. Rev. Charles E. Sheedy, C.S.C., S.T.D., is Dean of the Arts and Letters College; Lawrence H. Baldinger, Ph.D., is Dean of the College of Science; Karl E. Schoenherr, D.Eng., heads the College of Engineering; James W. Culliton, D.C.S., has been recently appointed to the deanship of the College of Foreign and Domestic Com-

merce; and Joseph O'Meara, Jr., LL.B., is Dean of Notre Dame's School of Law.

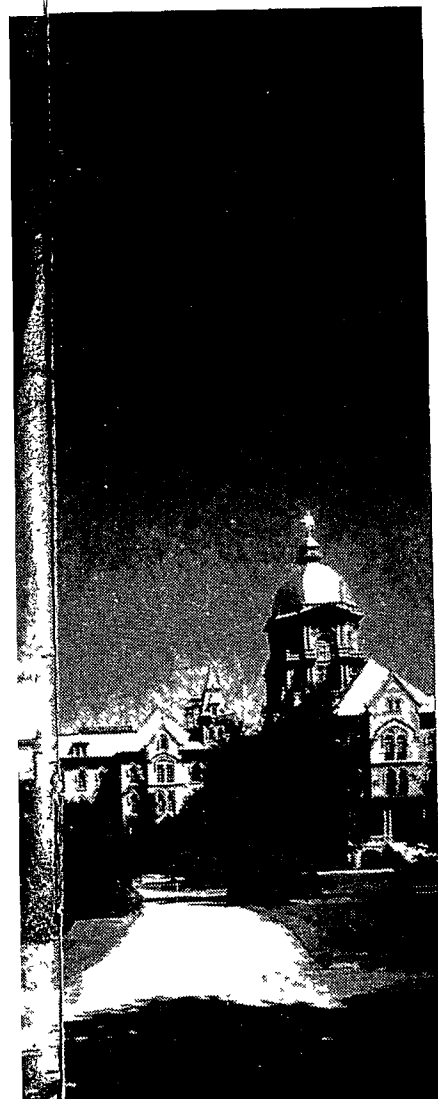
The academic directors who report to Father Moore include the Rev. Louis J. Thornton, C.S.C., Director of Admissions; Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, C.S.C., Archives Director; Victor A. Schaefer, Director of the University Library; and Paul R. Byrne, Director of Art Galleries in the O'Shaughnessy Hall of Liberal and Fine Arts.

Father Thornton has a particularly difficult task and one which is concerned with every Notre Dame undergraduate student. He administers all procedures of application for entry to the University and is a member of the Committee on Admissions which makes the final decisions on any "border-line" cases.

Academic Service Units are also a part of Father Moore's responsibility as Vice President. These consist of the following: Office of Military Information and Guidance, under the direction of Rev. Robert Woodward, C.S.C.; Developmental Reading Program, supervised by Richard D. Willemine; the Testing and Guidance Office, directed by Edward R. Quinn; the Audio-Visual Department, maintained by Everett Warren; and the Office of Student Advisor, which is in charge of William Miller Burke.

After a capsule review of Father Moore's duties, obligations and responsibilities it is readily understandable why the Vice President of Academic Affairs has an affinity for "burning midnight oil."

The academic program at Notre Dame, which had its beginning 114 years ago, has grown to a well-integrated system of teaching and guiding young men in their future careers. A less efficient administration would be unable to cope with the problems and demands made upon it by present-day educational standards.

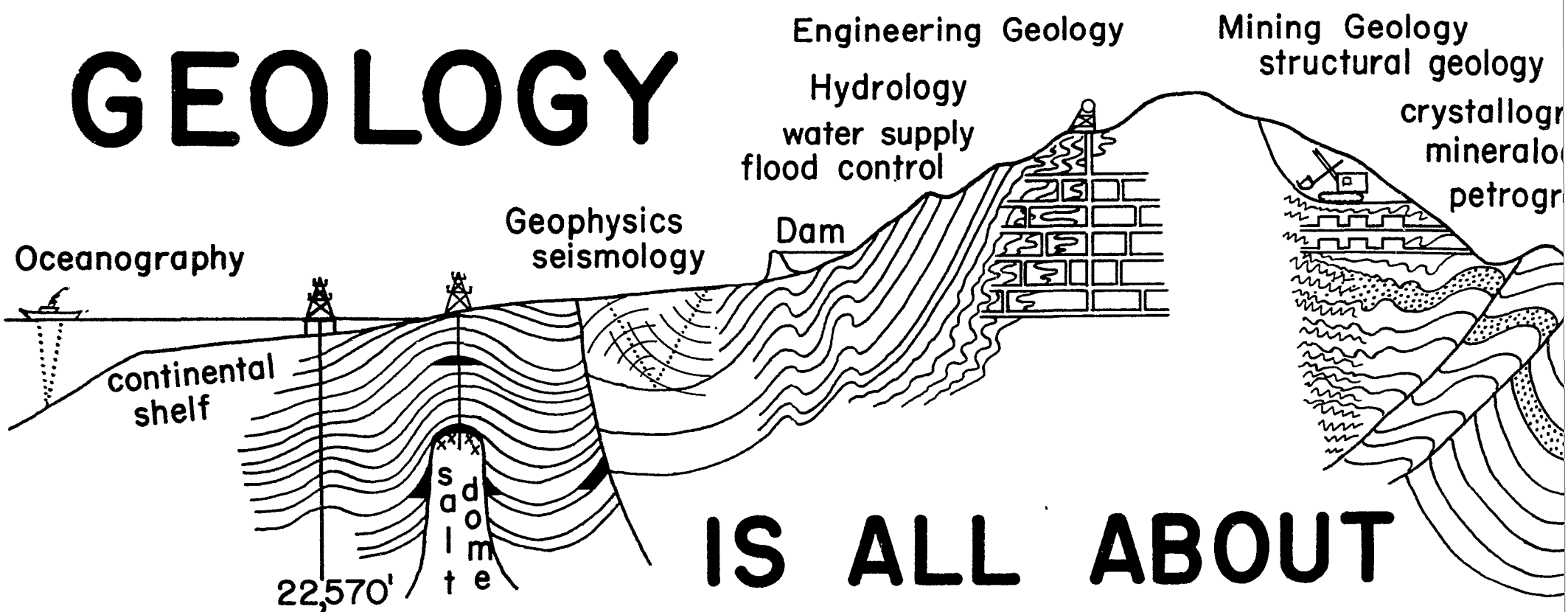


TEACHING

RESEARCH

EXPLORATION

GEOLOGY



Notre Dame Is Training Geologists For Industry and Government

By Raymond C. Gutschick, Ph.D.

The author is professor of Geology at Notre Dame and is completing his ninth year on the University's faculty. He received a Ph.D., in 1942, from the University of Illinois. In addition to Notre Dame, Dr. Gutschick has also taught at Illinois and at Indiana University. He has done exploration and development work in oil and gas for the Magnolia Petroleum Co. and Gulf Oil Corp., both of Oklahoma City, Okla.

Geology is everywhere, including the Notre Dame campus, but what is it about and what is being done at the University to train young men in this field?

Who has not wondered about rocks along the beach or in the bed of a

mountain stream or marveled at Nature's ecstatic beauty amidst rocky snow-capped mountains or flowered cacti deserts or awesome stream-cut canyons or undulating rock-strewn hills and puzzled as to the meaning of such scenery? The world is alive but the rocks, mountains, canyons, and deserts are mute. What a frustration to be able to look, but not see; and ponder, yet not grasp. It is the geologist's training which helps him to develop a four-dimensional perspective sharpening up the imagination to think in terms of depth adding the profound concept of everlasting time. Geology is a fascinating, analytical science. It deals with the inorganic world of minerals and rocks and their organic complex which makes up the earth's crust. The geologist is concerned with the origin, arrangement, chronology, and uses of these materials and information to

mankind. The earth is the geologist's laboratory; Mother Nature his silent teacher. Her secrets are often simple but subtle and her treasures vast awaiting discovery.

Geology as a major in science at Notre Dame is very young, having been officially recognized as an undergraduate discipline in 1948. Since 1949, 41 geology majors have graduated and at present over 40 students are enrolled as majors in geology. Of the numbers of graduates, 18 already have started their careers in industry. In addition 25 students have had or are taking graduate work elsewhere since the Department is not in the Graduate School. Without exception they have pursued these studies on graduate assistantships, scholarships, or fellowships. One has his Ph.D. degree, 20 have their M.S. degrees, 5 are beyond their M.S. and continuing for their

DEVELOPMENT

EVALUATION

ADMINISTRATION

Geochemistry

Petroleum Geology

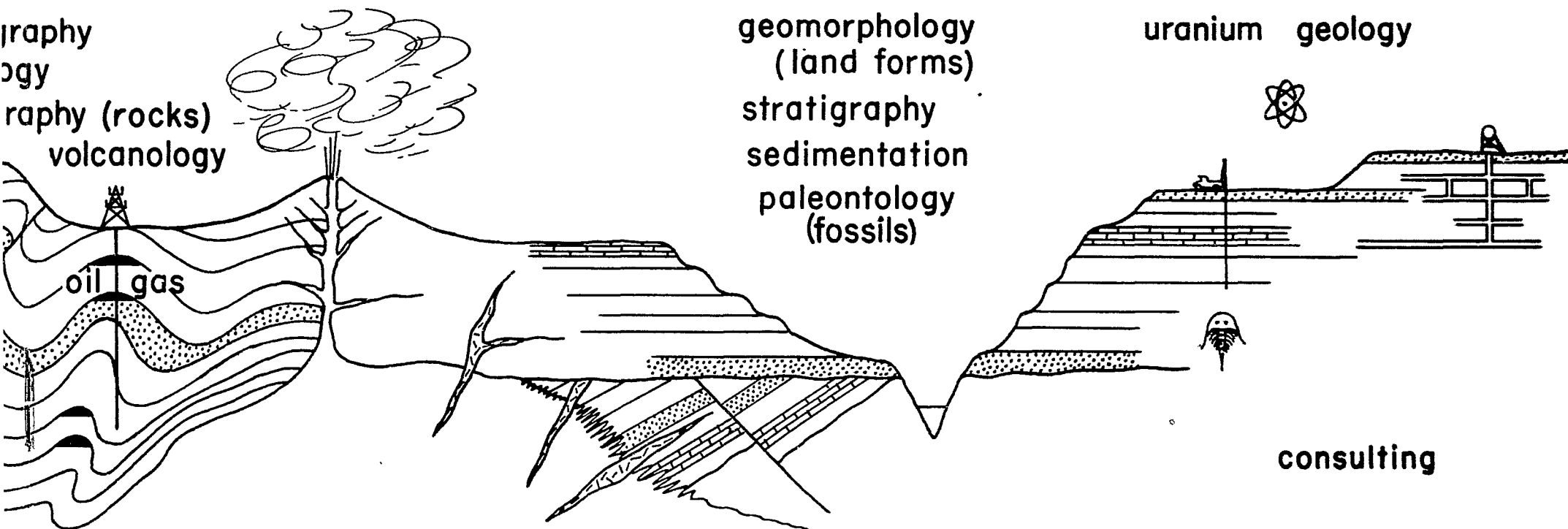
General Geology

Conservation

geography
geology
stratigraphy (rocks)
volcanology

geomorphology
(land forms)
stratigraphy
sedimentation
paleontology
(fossils)

uranium geology



Ph.D. degrees, 5 are studying for their M.S. degrees, 12 are in the services, and only 2 are not associated with a career in geology. The most recent geology graduate at N.D. (January, 1956) has received a National Science Foundation Fellowship and another graduate serving duty in the Navy on a hydrographic vessel is looking forward to a Fulbright award for graduate studies in Austria and the Alps. This is a very creditable record for the Geology Department and reflects the training which these men have received at Notre Dame.

The curriculum is rigorous yet liberal allowing for 24 or more hours of electives. It requires one summer of practical geology field training at one of the many fine geological stations throughout the country. One of the students has been a geological trainee during the summer for the Lion Oil Company in fulfillment of this requirement. This cooperation is commendable and duly appreciated. The curriculum has been expanded to include Engineering Geology and there is provision for a major in geology in the Liberal Arts College. Geology also serves the Colleges of Commerce, Engineering, Liberal Arts, and Science.

One can get a good idea of the importance of geology to industry from a study of the distribution of Notre Dame graduates who are now engaged in the profession. Private industry

uses the greatest number of geologists. The oil companies lead in utilizing men trained in this science. Graduates from here are engaged in exploration and research as geologists for the California, Humble, Hunt, Richfield, and Shell Oil Companies; and geophysicists for Carter and Continental Oil Companies. The first graduate, a consulting petroleum geologist in the Illinois Basin, has expressed his loyalty and recognition of a departmental deficiency by furnishing a station wagon for geological field work for which the Department is grateful. Another graduate serves as a consulting engineering geologist and partner in Geologic Associates, Nashville, Tennessee. Mining is represented by two of the men, one an independent operator of his mining leases in northeastern Oklahoma; the other is associated with Newmont Exploration Company in Colorado, having recently returned from a geological investigation for Newmont in Turkey. A few have worked or are working for the Federal Government in the U. S. Geological Survey, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Corps of Engineers. The state surveys are represented by one man with the Ohio Geological Survey and another as engineering geologist for the Indiana Department of Conservation Ground Water Division. Father Michael Murphy, C.S.C., who received his M.S. degree in geology

from the University of California, is teaching geology at Notre Dame.

The future of geology is bright for it is a growing science. Oil, gas, and minerals vital to our national economy are critical commodities and require greater skill to find. The fields of petroleum and mining geology are healthy and will continue to expand. Greater demands for domestic water supplies will require intensive search and has given greater stimulus to this phase of geology. Engineering geology is in its infancy and shows great promise for the future. Isotope geology including uranium-thorium exploration and development is getting an intensive concentration of geological application. Marine geology has opened many avenues of investigation and research. Other sciences are utilized to develop the fields of Geophysics, Geochemistry, and Paleontology (Paleobiology) with ever expanding vistas for the future. If ever there is an integration of scientific disciplines, geology is such science. Teaching will continue to seek good men to propagate the science; however, it must compete with industry.

The Department hopes to build into one of the most outstanding geology undergraduate training centers in this country. The staff will continue to regard geology graduates and their records as an index of the progress which is being made in this direction.

Politics Institute

By Gilbert Cipriano

The author is a student in Notre Dame's Graduate School and is a native of Providence, R. I.

Four young American attorneys who are rapidly expanding their political aspirations in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Arizona brought the role played by young lawyers in politics to Notre Dame lawyers at a "Politics Institute" held at the University in February.

Initiated by Dean Joseph O'Meara and sponsored by the Law School, the purpose of the "Institute" was to inform and interest Notre Dame lawyers in the opportunities awaiting them in politics, and the role they can play in the field as practicing attorneys.

Two Democrats, Lt.-Governor Philip A. Hart, of Michigan, and Richard J. Nelson, former president of the Young Democratic Clubs of America and now assistant manager of industrial relations at Inland Steel Co., Chicago, formed one-half of the panel of four speakers.

Representing the Republican side of the lawyer-politician theme were C. William O'Neill, Attorney General of Ohio, and Ronald Webster, Jr., a Phoe-

nix attorney active in Arizona politics.

Morning and afternoon sessions were held at the Law Auditorium with each speaker delivering a short talk followed by questions and discussion from the floor by an eager body of student lawyers.

Each speaker elaborated on a separate phase of the student lawyer's future opportunities for public service through politics. Mr. Hart, who, while serving as U.S. Attorney in 1952 was awarded the citation as "Outstanding Federal Administrator" of that year for his indictment of six communist leaders in Michigan, emphasized the necessity for politicians to have a higher regard in "practicing what they preach." He maintained that political standards and practices in the U.S. must be kept high if Americans are to prove their leadership in the 20th century contest with the Soviets for the minds of men.

Hart also stressed the fact that the optimum chance of attracting the best of our talented young men and women in politics lies in the "general recognition that politics is a day-to-day management chore of democracy."

The Democrats second speaker, Mr.

Nelson, one-time Administrative Assistant on legislative matters and liaison to former Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, advised the young lawyers to look toward smaller and newer communities for their start. He warned the students of the difficulties that face the young lawyer who tries to break into politics in the larger cities and older communities. It is here that "entrenching ward or district leaders tend to view with suspicion bright young men who do not have the desired concern for regularity or conformity."

The need for driving the political "hacks" aside and making room for able, honest and industrious young lawyers in public life was viewed by the Republican's Mr. O'Neill, the youngest Attorney-General in Ohio's history. He has been elected to that post three times.

Mr. O'Neill claimed that "one year in politics may give a young lawyer more valuable experience than five years in private practice." He also cautioned Notre Dame lawyers against any expectancy of high salaries, pensions or security in public office, but added that there is "no field of greater opportunity to help people."

O'Neill's Republican colleague, Ronald Webster, Jr., developed the premise that the United States government is one of law and not of men, and in this sense "we must have men of law in government."

Emphasizing the value of the politician as the "trustee of the legal framework" of our free society, his talk stressed the idea that the public welfare of the nation is in need of able lawyers who take an active role in government as its lawmakers and administrators.

The "Politics Institute" was the first to be held at Notre Dame, and, according to Lt.-Governor Hart, this is the first law school in his recollection, "to encourage law students seriously to consider politics and participation in public business as part of their plan for the years ahead."

It is the intention of Dean O'Meara to hold a similar "Politics Institute" every three years.

Institute participants are from left to right: Hon. Philip A. Hart, Lt. Gov. of Michigan; Hon. C. William O'Neill, Atty. Gen. of Ohio; Dean Joseph O'Meara; Ronald Webster, Jr.; and Richard J. Nelson.





Jim Crowley, Four Horsemen halfback and currently Pennsylvania's Boxing Commissioner, receives award from Coach Napolitano.

"In this corner, weighing . . . and wearing gold trunks . . ."—the announcer completes his introduction of the two boxers, a bell clangs and leather starts flying in half a dozen directions. It is evident that the crowd loves it or else there wouldn't be a packed house.

Although Notre Dame doesn't sponsor an intercollegiate boxing team, the Bengal Bouts, in some respects, are more attractive than a regularly scheduled season of 'thumping and thudding.' For many years these fights have been conducted for the benefit of the Holy Cross Foreign Missionaries laboring in the jungles of Bengal, India. The "gates" have never been comparable to a Rocky Marciano sell-out but they have been substantial—net profits of anywhere from \$3,000 to \$7,000 are turned over to charity each year.

Knute Rockne had an obsession for fair play. He drilled his teams in it. Rock's code of sportsmanship "rubbed

25th ANNIVERSARY OF BENGAL BOUTS

off" on many of his students including Dominick J. Napolitano, who now can prefix his name with the title of Associate Professor of Physical Education. As coach of the Bengal Bouts, Nappy is to boxing at Notre Dame what Rockne was to football.

Friendship ceases when student fighters lambast one another during the three-round matches. But in 25 years of boxing at the University, there has never been a "dirty fight."

The Bouts, held during the month of March this year, marked Napolitano's silver anniversary as boxing director. He starts conditioning student-fighters weeks in advance of the show. He imparts various techniques of boxing to all participants. And, above all, he stresses sportsmanship to every individual in the group.

Rockne liked boxing because of the physical contact involved. As Athletic Director he organized an intercollegiate team at Notre Dame in 1923 but it was abandoned three years later because no one was available to assume the coaching duties.

A highlight feature of the finals is

the recognition award given to the person who "has contributed the most to boxing during the year." Many familiar names have been recipients including: Jim Crowley, the Four Horsemen halfback, currently Boxing Commissioner of Pennsylvania and winner of the 1956 plaque; Tony Zale, former middleweight champion of the world; Budd Schulberg, prominent writer and boxing authority; Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, founder of the Catholic Youth Program; and the present heavyweight champ, Rocky Marciano.

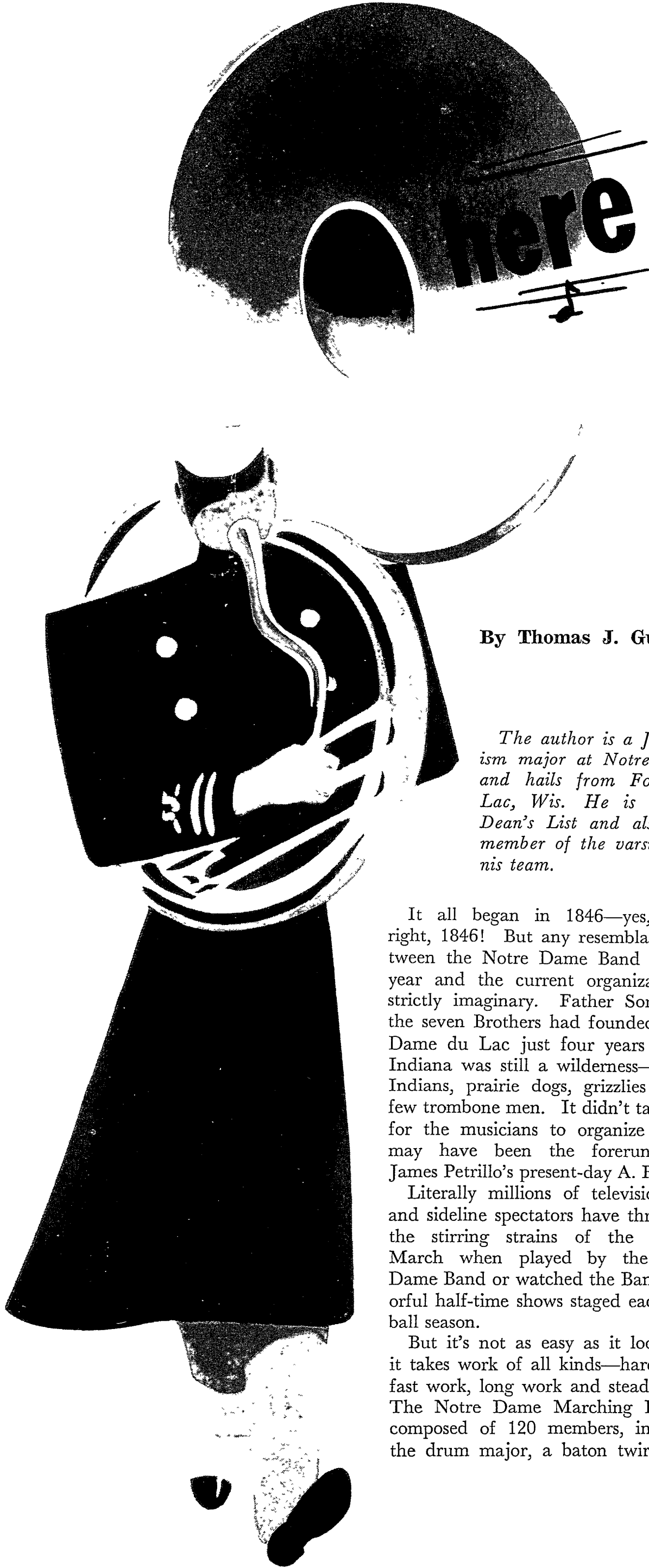
One of the Bengal Bout's most illustrious "alumni" is a young fellow named Terry Brennan, who directs the destinies of Notre Dame's Fighting Irish football team. Several student-fighters later entered the seminary and today are ordained priests.

The local council of the Knights of Columbus currently promotes the Bouts and handles all of the miscellaneous details so necessary for a successful boxing show. In earlier Bouts, the Notre Dame SCHOLASTIC staff pro-

(continued on page 17)

Boxers begin workouts weeks in advance of the Bengal Bouts.





comes
that

By Thomas J. Guilfoile

The author is a Journalism major at Notre Dame and hails from Fond du Lac, Wis. He is on the Dean's List and also is a member of the varsity tennis team.

It all began in 1846—yes, that's right, 1846! But any resemblance between the Notre Dame Band of that year and the current organization is strictly imaginary. Father Sorin and the seven Brothers had founded Notre Dame du Lac just four years before. Indiana was still a wilderness—full of Indians, prairie dogs, grizzlies and a few trombone men. It didn't take long for the musicians to organize and it may have been the forerunner to James Petrillo's present-day A. F. of M.

Literally millions of television fans and sideline spectators have thrilled to the stirring strains of the Victory March when played by the Notre Dame Band or watched the Band's colorful half-time shows staged each football season.

But it's not as easy as it looks and it takes work of all kinds—hard work, fast work, long work and steady work. The Notre Dame Marching Band is composed of 120 members, including the drum major, a baton twirler and

seven bagpipers (sans pipes) who lead the band on to the field. Robert F. O'Brien, a young, energetic and imaginative director, is the "whip" behind the group who gets more things done *sotto voce* than most high-strung executives accomplish with a king-size case of "roving ulcers."

The Notre Dame Band is unusual in that it is one of the few college units in the country that memorizes its music. The band learns an average of fourteen songs for each game. These include a "company front" piece played as it takes the field, five Notre Dame songs, visiting school marches, four pieces played in formation and two fanfares.

During a typical fall week the band studies music on Monday, practices marching formations on Tuesday, marches with music on Wednesday, has dress rehearsals on Thursday and Friday and stages a final drill on Saturday morning just prior to kickoff time. This schedule calls for approximately 13 hours a week of the bandsmen's time. It does not make any allowances for bad weather and sometimes practice is held outside in the midst of a snow blizzard or one of Indiana's well known rainy afternoons.

Director O'Brien begins planning for next season's pageants following the final home game. He searches for a theme from which to build each show. The bandsmen offer suggestions. Through a combination of teamwork among director and members, new ideas are crystallized. Later, formations (about ten every game) and special musical arrangements are completed.

The band doesn't slacken its activities when the football season is over however. It holds auditions for the concert band and chooses 56 musicians for this group. They give a number of concerts on campus and take an annual tour during Easter vacation. This year they travelled almost 4,000

Notre Dame BAND!



Director Robert E. O'Brien plans band formations "on paper" weeks in advance of the football half-time shows performed by Notre Dame's musicians. The Marching Band is composed of 120 members and is known from coast to coast for its colorful maneuvers.

miles, by bus, in seven Southwest states.

Another group—known as the varsity band—plays for home basketball games. It offers experience to those who wish to get into the concert band or who, because of class conflicts, do not have an opportunity to belong to this group.

In the book, *Notre Dame—One Hundred Years*, by Rev. Arthur Hope, C.S.C., the story is told of the time the band was to give a concert from a barge floating on St. Mary's Lake on the Notre Dame campus. The audience was seated on the sloping bank and anticipating a rare musical treat. When the last member of the band stepped aboard the barge, it promptly sank. No band members were lost but legend has it that there is still a complete set of instruments resting on the bottom of St. Mary's Lake.

Band directors at Notre Dame don't come and go very often. Predecessors of Director O'Brien include: Joseph J. Casasanta, composer of the famous, "When Irish Backs Go Marching By," had a 23-year stint (1919-1942) before retiring; Lee Hope served from 1942 to 1955 with the exception of a two-year leave of absence while taking graduate studies. And, although he was not a director, we must not forget that Notre Dame's famous coach, the late Knute Rockne, played the flute in the Notre Dame Band of 1912.

The Notre Dame Band averages 55 appearances during the school year consisting of football games, concerts, basketball games, parades and special events. Bandsmen put in 1,250 man hours each week during football season getting ready for a 10-minute half-time show. Without scholarship incentives, it wouldn't make sense to lots of people but the obvious conclusion is these men take great pride in staging colorful formations that rank them as one of the nation's top college bands. They are as much a part of the Saturday afternoon fall spectacle as the team itself.

The Notre Dame Family

By James E. Armstrong

Few things in our experience are as interesting or as heart-warming as the large family, where health, and happiness, and a wholesome inter-dependence face the problems of the family's world.

A university once was believed to concern only those who lived in the family house—these were the administration, the faculty and the students.

Now there is a much broader and happier inclusion of the family of the university, which Notre Dame appropriately and vigorously enjoys, because at Notre Dame, from the beginning, the University has recognized this broader kinship.

May we take an all too brief look at the components of our Notre Dame family?

I. *The Administration.* Notre Dame was founded by the Congregation of Holy Cross, a French missionary religious group. Its subsequent direction has been in the hands of the members of this Congregation, without whose contributed services—not to mention inspiration, dedication, competence and other virtues—the University could not have survived or progressed.

II. *The Faculty.* Over the years, the faculty has numbered many of the members of the Congregation other than the administrators, who shared their virtues. But in addition, there have been through most of the history of the campus laymen who made substantial financial sacrifices to share in the educational mission of the University, because they shared in the spiritual and intellectual commitments of its origins.

III. *The Student.* The primary objective of the University is the student. While he is the beneficiary of its rich training, and even of a substantial philanthropic subsidy—generally estimated at 30%—he still pays 70% of the costs of operation, and by his interest, example and work, gives to its progress in many other ways.

IV. *The Alumni.* In this 20th Century, the alumni of almost all schools have been found in the expanding family circle. Not just because their financial support is needed, but because in their careers and in their travels the values of the campus family life are most clearly defined and measured. Notre Dame alumni, long the reflectors of the moral, responsible leadership of their alma mater, have become a vital factor in its progress with the growing Annual Alumni Fund, which in 1955 totalled \$525,350. Alumni aid in enrollment and in public relations provides further intangibles of incalculable value.

V. *Parents.* The parents of present students, the parents of former students, and the parents of prospective students, all have an interest in Notre Dame which makes them a close participant in the progress of the University. Their declaration of confidence when they select Notre Dame to train their sons is rewarded by the nature of that training and its consistent adherence to the below-cost traditions of American higher education. Even without organized solicitation, the 1955 voluntary financial contributions to Notre Dame from parents came from 489 families and totalled \$149,686.

VI. *Corporations.* The recent rise of the interest and activity of American corporate enterprise in American higher education, particularly private colleges and universities, is one of the outstanding current expansions of the new Notre Dame family. The literature of business and industry, and of education, is filled with splendid tributes to the logic of this relationship. Tangible proof of this growing bond is the 1955 report of contributions to Notre Dame from 354 corporations, totalling \$411,326.

VII. *Foundations.* The great philanthropic foundations, many of them committed to special and local areas of interest, are nevertheless recognizing the family tie with the campus.

Most dramatic of these manifestations was the 1955 grant of the Ford Foundation. Notre Dame, grateful to many other foundations for various types of support, was most gratified to be the 10th ranking recipient of a Ford grant, totalling \$2,630,300.

VIII. *Individual Benefactors.* Probably no part of Notre Dame's family is better known than those generous individuals whose names have become an integral part of the campus. Endowed with unusual material resources, these benefactors have also been endowed with a sense of the stewardship of the future entrusted to them. The names Pam, Hurley, Cushing, Morris, Fisher, Pangborn, Breen, Phillips, Reilly, Gillen, LaFortune, O'Shaughnessy, Corbett, Haggar, Murphy, Strake, Lewis, Carney, or Meehan tell stories of a family spirit that administration, students and alumni know and have profited from over the years.

IX. *Friends.* And there comes to mind immediately the unsung legion of friends, those of limited material resources, whose smaller cumulative gifts have helped to raise Notre Dame as the old cathedrals were raised from the sacrifices of the many. In appreciation, and in prayer, as in proportionate sacrifices, they take their place beside the better known.

X. *Trustees and Council Members.* Since 1920, the University has added to its family an increasing number of men who give unselfishly of themselves and their talents in multiplying the strength of University administration by the counsels of rich and varied experience. Under the guidance of the Associate Board of Lay Trustees, for example, the University's endowment has increased more than twelve-fold from its original million dollar fund.

XI. *Neighbors.* In the teaching of Notre Dame, and in its family, neighbor has a wonderful connotation. And neighbors—geographical and spiritual—have played a major part in the

University's life, from the days when they came to Father Sorin's aid, to the generous half million dollars from the St. Joseph Valley which insured completion of the Nieuwland Science Building.

XII. Government. Government is limited in its family ties with private education. But in the several contracts with the government in Notre Dame's laboratories, in the presence of the R.O.T.C. programs, in the wartime use of the campus, are the evidences of the confidence of our country in the American tradition of our campus.

XIII. Catholics. Notre Dame has never made an appeal to the Catholics of our country. But in the packed stadia in all parts of it, in the flow of boys from the parochial and high schools of the Church in all our States, in the leadership of alumni in the lay life of the Church, in the vocations from Notre Dame to secular and other religious life, in the summer school and the summer conventions of religious groups—priests, nuns and brothers—the prominent place of Notre Dame in the hearts of American Catholics is evident.

XIV. Media of Communication. This may seem an odd family member. But peculiarly at Notre Dame, the press, and later radio and television, found in the University a bond of struggle, a bond of color, a bond of imagination, a bond of courage, a bond of friendship that has brought to Notre Dame a contribution in all these media that could never be measured by space and time rates.

These are the sons of Notre Dame, whose combined efforts have increased the values of all the men and all the work and all the buildings that continue to grow about the Golden Dome of Notre Dame.

Tour For N.D. Men

Prof. Paul Bartholomew of the Notre Dame faculty is conducting a tour of Europe for Notre Dame men extending 54 days from time of departure until arrival in the U.S. It begins on July 12, 1956. The group will sail from New York and visit England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. For complete information and reservations contact Travel Department, First Bank and Trust Company, South Bend, Indiana.



Senator Kennedy.

Book Review

PROFILES IN COURAGE—John F. Kennedy. Harper and Brothers. \$3.50.

Mr. Kennedy is United States Senator from Massachusetts, a prominent Catholic layman and recipient of an honorary doctor of laws degree from Notre Dame in 1950.

His book is a collection of sketches about some of the nation's outstanding political figures who, during a crisis, possessed the courage to stake their principles against bigotry, influential motives and unpopular issues with their party or constituents. Senator Kennedy selected eight leading senators, of the recent as well as remote past, for "profile material" including: John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, Thomas Hart Benton, Sam Houston, Edmund G. Ross, Lucius Lamar, George Norris and Robert A. Taft.

In reviewing Senator Kennedy's book, the New York Times states: "One of the reasons that the profession of politics suffers from such low public esteem is that it is constantly being run down by politicians themselves. In this unfortunate state of affairs it is refreshing and enlightening to have a first-rate politician write a thoughtful and persuasive book about political integrity."

"Profiles in Courage" achieves a remarkable study of those politicians whose ideals and principles should be a "political guidebook" for all elected officials.

It is quite evident from the interesting and forceful manner in which

this presentation is made that John Kennedy is not only an extremely capable Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts but he is also an exceptionally gifted writer. The book is on the list of best-sellers and ranks Senator Kennedy alongside fellow-Bostonian and Notre Dame alumnus Edwin O'Connor ("The Last Hurrah") as two of the country's more successful authors.—J. C.

Bengal Bouts

(continued from page 13)

vided the 'man power' for organizing and producing the annual fight card.

The Notre Dame gymnasium, filled with hundreds of students and other fans from this area, echoed with a tremendous round of applause as Dominick Napolitano received a special gift during this year's festivities from his former fighters. It was a genuine display of appreciation on the part of his "boys," as well as boxing enthusiasts, for a great job he has done for more than two decades. Resembling a miniature Madison Square Garden, the gym, scene of many indoor sports classics, has never witnessed a more deserved tribute than that given to Coach Napolitano.

Fr. Mendez Receives Special Assignment

Rev. Alfred F. Mendez, C.S.C., director of the Notre Dame Placement Bureau, has received a new assignment

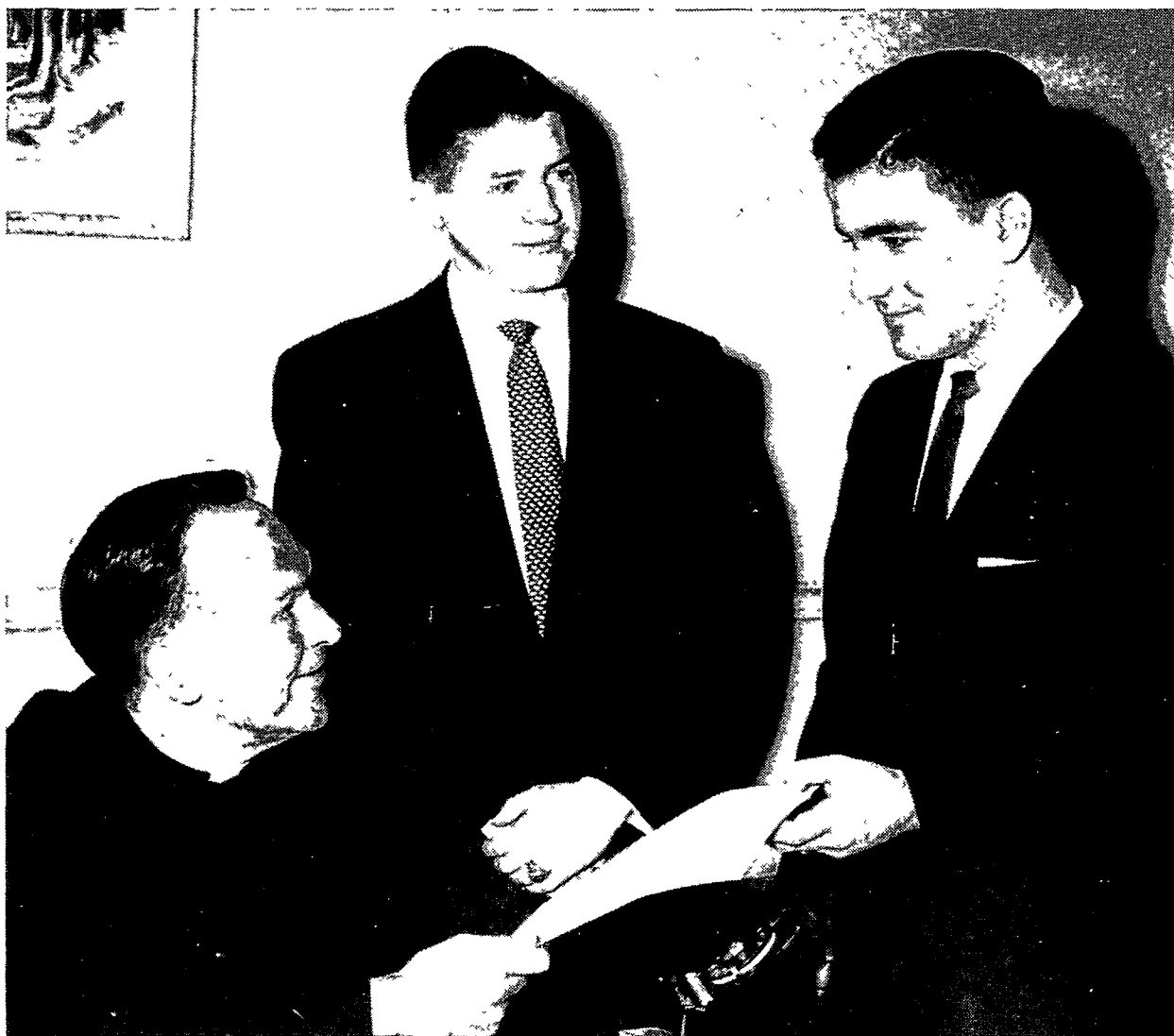


Fr. Mendez

as special assistant to Rev. Theodore J. Mehling, C.S.C., Provincial of the Indiana Province. Father Mendez will relinquish his affiliations with the Placement Bureau as well as his other University duties including

Aid and Co-ordinator of Summer Activities. His new appointment is effective immediately and will be concerned specifically with "province development."

Father Mendez was a member of the faculty of Notre Dame from 1948 to 1952 and also served as chaplain to the University's married veterans and their families. A native of Chicago, he entered the Congregation of Holy Cross in 1925 and was ordained to the priesthood in 1935.



Student Foundation Week participants included, from left to right: Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., Director of the Notre Dame Foundation; Allan Powers, Area Director of the Foundation staff; and Victor Clesi, student chairman of the campaign.

98 Percent Participation in Student Foundation Campaign

The second annual Student Foundation Week was highly successful with 98% of the undergraduates, living in campus residence halls, contributing to the University. The campaign, extending over one week, was under the chairmanship of Victor Clesi, a sophomore from Dallas, Texas.

Each student, who was solicited, received a small brochure explaining the purpose of Foundation Week. Contributors were given a miniature plastic automobile and a driver's license. The campaign was based primarily on 'personal contact' and solicitors called at each student room on the campus.

A direct mail appeal was sent to all Notre Dame students living off-campus. It resulted in approximately 300 returns. This was particularly encouraging to the Committee as only two contributions were received by mail in 1955.

The campaign objective was to acquaint the student body with the

work of the Notre Dame Foundation and to attain as high a percentage of giving as possible from these young men who will be alumni within a few years.

Assisting Clesi on the planning committee were: Harry Wasoff, Dallas, Tex., publicity; Gene Salem, Akron, O., finance; and David Furlow, Dallas, Tex., Richard Meyer, Rochester, N. Y., and David Mann, Wilmette, Ill., who served as coordinators for the Senior, Junior and Freshmen halls.

New Members Named to ND Trustees, Councils

The appointment of Harry C. Haggerty, financial vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York City, as a member of Notre Dame's Associate Board of Lay Trustees was announced recently by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C. Members of the board invest and administer

the University's endowment funds and advise school officials on fiscal matters.

Father Hesburgh also named seven new members to three of the advisory councils.

Appointed to the College of Commerce advisory council are Charles J. Curley, president of the First Trust Company of St. Paul, St. Paul, Minn.; Alwin F. Franz, president of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corp., New York City; Otto A. Pfaff, president of American Wheelabrator and Equipment Corp., Mishawaka, Ind.; and Fred B. Snite, president of the Local Loan Co., Chicago, Ill.

Named to the advisory council of the Notre Dame Law School are attorney J. W. Mullin, Jr., Hollywood, Calif., and Joseph I. O'Neill, Jr., Midland, Tex., an independent oil operator. O'Neill currently is serving as president of the Notre Dame Alumni Association.

John J. O'Shaughnessy, Chicago attorney, has been appointed to the Advisory Council for Liberal and Fine Arts at Notre Dame.

ENGINEERS WILL STUDY NUCLEAR PRINCIPLES

A new sequence of courses in nuclear engineering will be offered by Notre Dame's College of Engineering beginning in September, according to Dean Karl E. Schoenherr. The courses are being added to the engineering curriculum, he said, because of "the rapid development that has taken place in the application of nuclear fission to industrial uses."

Students enrolling in the nuclear option courses will work under the direction of Dr. Marcel Newman, head of the department of mechanical engineering, Dean Schoenherr said. Newman taught a course in "Principles of Nuclear Engineering" at Notre Dame last Spring. In the current school year it has been extended to a two-semester course. Growing student interest and the increasing demand for nuclear engineers has prompted the University to inaugurate the new series of courses, Dean Schoenherr explained.

Dr. Newman has been invited to participate in a Nuclear Energy Institute, sponsored by the American Society for Engineering Education and the National Science Foundation, to be held at the Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Ill., next summer. He has been on the Notre Dame faculty since 1950.



Why Do Our Religions Fight Each Other?

These extracts are reprinted from LOOK magazine, Feb. 21, 1956, with permission of the author and the editors.

Father O'Brien is author-in-residence at Notre Dame and a prolific Catholic writer. He has written and edited 22 books and hundreds of pamphlets. Father O'Brien is well known for his work as a marriage counselor. A persuasive speaker, he has often done street-preaching in various sections of the South. He heads a commission of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

By REV. JOHN A. O'BRIEN, Ph.D.

"National unity in the midst of cultural pluralism," said former President Herbert Hoover, "has become the ideal of our American democracy. To preserve that ideal, it is of supreme importance that tolerance, respect, good will and friendship prevail among our citizens of various racial origins, of different religious creeds and diverse political faiths. When such differences are made the breeding grounds of suspicion, antagonism, prejudice and hatred, they disfigure American life, impair the social order and menace the unity of the national effort in peace and in war."

Today, in America, tensions exist between Protestants and Catholics and between Christians and Jews. There are even some tensions between different Protestant denominations. While progress toward Mr. Hoover's ideal has been made during the last century, we still have a long way to go. Here are some questions and answers which may help us on the road to understanding:

What is the effect of such tensions on the public welfare?

They disturb the peace and harmony of a community and menace the unity of our effort in peace and in war. They are the outward evidence of internal disease eating at the vitals of the nation.

Is religious antagonism in this country of recent origin?

No. It is one of the ironies of history that the early colonial settlers, fleeing from the religious intolerances of the Old World, so speedily re-established it in the New. Like so much baggage, they carried with them the sectarian prejudices, hatreds and persecution complexes which they had accumulated in the strife-ridden life of Europe. In 1631, Puritan Massachusetts passed an ordinance limiting citizenship to conforming church members. Only those in "full communion" could be freemen. This meant that approximately only one in five adult male residents of the colony had the rights of full citizenship.

When did anti-Semitism first show itself in this country?

It was brought over with the early settlers. Gov. Peter Stuyvesant of New Amsterdam (later New York) was a pronounced anti-Semite and wanted to keep the Jews out. Failing in this, he refused "for pregnant reasons" to issue a deed to a Jew who had bought land on Manhattan Island, and he forbade Jews to trade at Fort Orange and South River. After listening to a bitter attack upon Jews, the Assembly of New York decided in 1737 that they were not entitled to vote. Here were the early manifestations

of European anti-Semitism that was destined to crop up so often in American life.

Were Catholics discriminated against by the early settlers?

Yes. In 1647, in Puritan Massachusetts, an act was passed, as severe as any in England, decreeing the arrest and punishment of any Catholic priest who might be found in the colony. In 1777, John Jay, of Huguenot stock, who later became Chief Justice of the United States, succeeded in fastening upon the constitution of his own state of New York a provision which virtually denied citizenship to foreign-born Catholics—a provision which remained in effect until 1821.

Does the Constitution guarantee religious freedom to all?

Yes. The Federal Constitution, adopted in 1787, provides in Article VI that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." In 1791, this guarantee was strengthened by the First Amendment, which declares, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

What is the chief lesson taught by all the persecutions of the past and all the religious wars of history?

The tragic futility of seeking to force creedal uniformity by torture, bloodshed and slaughter. Let that lesson be written forever in the forefront of the consciousness of the civilized world, that such means will be forever outlawed.

Is religious prejudice confined to members of one faith?

No. Narrow-minded people are to be found among all faiths. They constitute a neurotic fringe in every large group and are unrepresentative of the overwhelming majority of just and fair members. Improvement in inter-faith relations can be effected by the efforts of every group to counteract the work of its fringe elements.

What are the names of a few publications designed to promote understanding and good will between the various faiths?

All in the Name of God, by Everett R. Clinchy; *Catholic-Protestant Conflicts in America*, by John J. Kane; *Protestant, Catholic, Jew*, by Will Herberg, and *Adventures in Brotherhood*, by James E. Pitt. The National Conference of Christians and Jews publishes a pamphlet, *The American Dream* (by the author), designed for use by schools, churches and organizations of all faiths to show how everyone can help in a practical way to promote understanding, friendship and good will.

Mr. Edward J. J. Tracey, Jr.,
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